



The Trynskoye Olympic Rowing Canal in Moscow was the venue for the annual memorial rowing race named after the late Olympic champion Yulia Ryabchinskaya. Spectators from ten countries competed in the event. The winner of the Ryabchinskaya's favourite distance — 500-metre race — was Birgit Schmidt (left) of the German Democratic Republic. During the memorial competitions spectators witnessed the withdrawal from active sports by three Olympic champion, Soviet rower Vladimir Parfenovich (middle). Next to him are Viktor Pusev (left) and Sergei Supershteyn (right), who came first in the Parfenovich "crown" event — the kayak pair — during the memorial competitions. The Olympic champion believes he is passing the relay into reliable hands.

Photos by Mikhail Dyshlyuk and Sergei Proskov

CHESS EVENTS IN TUNISIA

At once two important chess events happened in the Tunisian capital — a men's international world championship and a session of the Executive Committee of FIDE.

Soviet Grandmasters Alexander Belyavsky and Artur Yusupov did brilliantly in the tournament, winning passes to the next stage of the world championship, the challengers' tournament, with a round still to go. They were joined by Hungarian Lajos Portisch. Soviet players Alexander Chernin and Viktor Gavrilov aspired to another such pass.

This was the first of three such events. Another two will be held in July in Mexico and Switzerland, in them will participate another six Soviet players — Grandmasters Mikhail Tal, Yuri Balashov, Oleg Romanishin,

Rafael Vaganian, Lev Polugayevsky, Andrei Sokolov.

Shortly before the end of the Tunis International the FIDE Executive Council confirmed the validity of the decision of FIDE President Florencio Campomanes to hold a new world title match between Soviet Grandmasters Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov.

24 games will be played in it, but if either opponent manages to win six games, he is the winner. Karpov retains the title at the score of 12-12, and if he loses, he is entitled to a return match. All this was said by Campomanes at a press conference in Tunis.

The place of the match will be named until June 1.

Viktor RABKIN, chess observer

SUCCESS FOR SOVIET MARATHON RUNNERS

Nikolai Chameyev and Sergei Demidov, both of the USSR, came first and second in an international marathon race in Geneva. They clocked 2:10.17 and 2:21.14, respectively. Jean Jablonovsky of France was third in 2:22.34.

The top female was Nadezhda Gomerova of the USSR, who clocked 2:36.4, a new meet record. Daniela Tiberi of Italy was second in 2:44.59, and Galina Ikonnikova of the USSR third in 2:46.59.

European champion—national champion

European top gymnastics all-rounder Galina Beloglazova, 18, from Astrakhan, won her first absolute national title totaling 98.20 points at the Kosmos Palace of Sport in Belgorod.

Second-placed Vilnius student Dalia Kuikaitė totalled 98.10 points, and Omsk schoolgirl Tatyana Druchina was third with 97.90 points.

FOOTBALL: CHANGE OF LEADERS

The latest round in the national championship produced a new leader. After beating Fakel 3-1 in Voronezh, Kiev Dynamo lead the standings, with no defeats in the past seven rounds. Interestingly, they lost just one point in those rounds.

Closely following them are Tbilisi Dynamo (they did not play in this round) and Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr, who drew 1-1

in Baku with local side Spartak has at long last won their draws series, beating Moscow Torpedo in Luzhiki 1-0. Defending champions Zhetysay Almaty Kalat at home 3-1. The top striker is Oleg Prokhorov from Dnepr with seven goals and Vladimir Klementyev (Tbilisi), Igor Ponomarev (Fakel) and Sigis Jakubauskas (Zhetysay) netted a goal less each.

France defends title

France beat the USSR 36-21 (20-0) in a FIRA championship game at Tulle to defend their European title.

The first half was discouraging

for the Soviet team—the players were felt of a big win they had scored several days earlier in Tulle (35-9). The players were too individualistic in their play, and failed to use the main trump—well-knit collective play. The team's top scorer, captain Igor Mironov, was closely guarded and scored only four points, and now has 11 points from 58 international meets.

The two games left in the tournament between Italy and France and the USSR and Romania's name the silver and bronze medals. The challenges are to maintain the USSR and Italy. Tunisia has ended its participation in the tournament with five points from five games and will finish the top league. A second round will be named in the last game. Portugal will now play in the league, which will now have two teams instead of six, their game will start next autumn.

USSR and Greece increase sports contacts

A protocol was signed in Moscow between the USSR and Greece on sports cooperation for 1985-1986 as an extension of agreement concluded in 1981 between the USSR Sports Committee and the General Secretary of Sports of Greece.

The document envisages changes of sports delegations and coaches in basketball, athletics, boxing, gymnastics and participation in international events. In this respect Kostas Garmatikopoulos, special collaborator of the General Secretary of Sports, expressed satisfaction with growing bilateral contacts.

We are opening new prospects for cooperation, he said. It is needed not just for sport and sportsmen but helps strengthen our cultural relations and promotes the cause of peace and understanding between the two nations.

Sergei YAKOVLEV

MOTOR RACING

1976 downhill Olympic champion, Austrian Franz Klammer, will soon make his debut as a racer at the auto and motorcycle races at Wunstorf, West Germany. He will drive an Alfa Romeo with teammates Hans-Joachim Stuck, Jochen Mass and Klaus Niedzwiedz.

The Allgemeine Deutsche Automobil Club expects some 400 drivers to compete in the event.

29-year-old Finnish racer Henri Toivonen, who competed

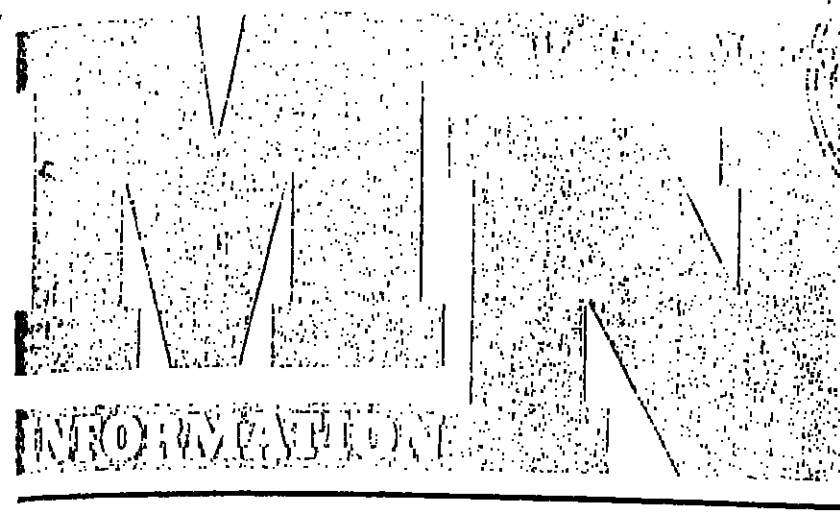
for Lancia at the Costa Smeralda rally in Sardinia, will most likely not represent his firm in this season's world championship stages.

After three stages he was ahead of his nearest rivals by two minutes but, negotiating a turn at high speed, he rammed his Lancia into the protective barrier. He was immediately taken to a clinic in Turin, where it was realized that he had broken his third vertebra and would spend at least more than three months in a cast.



Set for another start is Polish racer Lech Piasocki (foreground). After nine laps of the 38th Peace Race he retains leadership in the individual race. The team event is led by the USSR national team. The 12th final lap will take place on May 22, after which the individual and team champions will become known.

Photo CTR-TASS



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BENEFICIAL FACTOR IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER VISITS THE USSR

No one can disregard the fact that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India have been playing increasingly important and beneficial role in the entire system of international relations. With the power of their example they help spread the principles of peaceful coexistence, and are working for the consolidation of peace and security for all peoples.

This was said by Mikhail Gorbachev during the official friendly visit to the USSR by the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stressed that friendship and cooperation with

the Soviet Union are an inalienable part of India's foreign policy. Our people, he said, believe that the Soviet people are the friends who are trying times stood by our side.

During the Soviet-Indian talks profound satisfaction was expressed with the high level, efficiency and diverse nature of Soviet-Indian relations. Both sides confirmed their determination to consistently advance and consolidate these relations for the benefit of the two nations and in the interests of universal peace.

During the visit, Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi signed two documents:

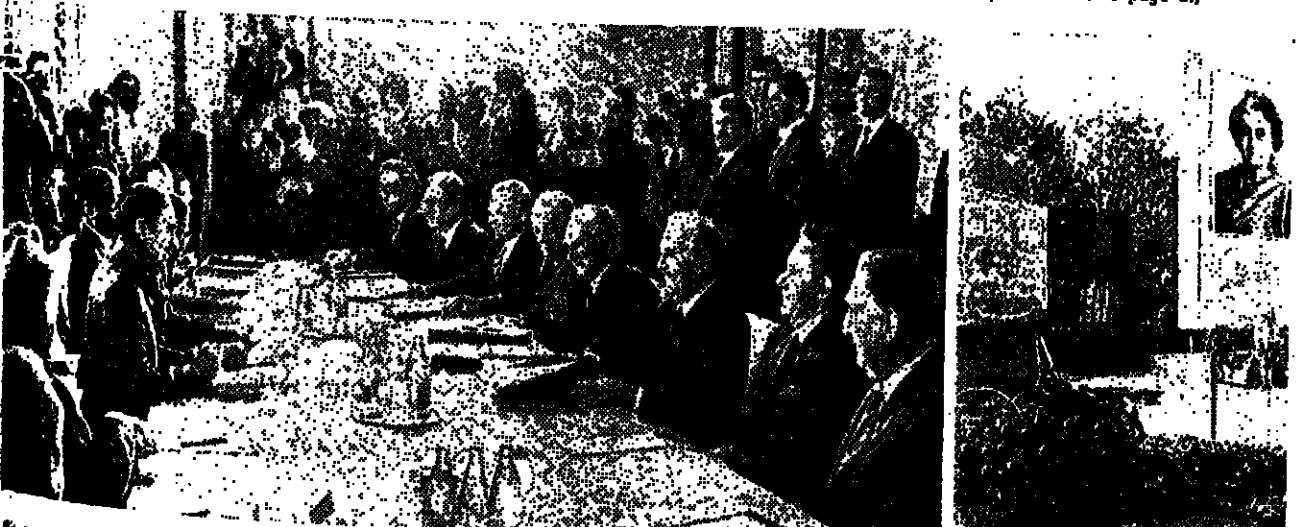
Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi sightseeing the Kremlin before the talks.

an agreement on the main directions of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India up to the year 2000;

an agreement on the economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India.

Rajiv Gandhi attended a ceremony at which the square at the intersection of the Michurinsky and Lomonosovsky Prospects in Moscow was named after Indira Gandhi — outstanding Indian government and political leader.

[For Viewpoint on the subject please turn to page 2.]



Soviet-Indian talks in progress. ● The square named after Indira Gandhi.

City mayors urge the need for peace

Removal of the military threat will ensure the security and happiness of the citizens of our cities, stress in their "Mayo Declaration" the mayors of the world's largest cities who are attending the 1st International Conference which has opened in the Japanese capital. The delegates come from Moscow, Mexico City, Vienna, New York, Cairo and a number of other cities.

The active exchange of experience in solving the problems of the urban economy, the development of links in the sphere of culture and other fields

will not only improve the life in the world's major cities, but also make more profound the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples in different countries and continents, said the delegates of the Tokyo forum.

A need was stressed at the conference for a collective approach to the solution of these problems and further consolidation of the links between the cities of the world. For this purpose, the delegates have taken a decision to set up a Directorate of Cities and to hold conferences of mayors on a permanent basis.

New round of Vienna talks

Vienna. The 36th round of the negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe has started at the Palace of Hofburg.

The plenary meeting was addressed by the head of the GDR delegation, A. Wiesel. Noting the historical importance of the Victory over nazism, and the decisive contribution made by the Soviet Union to it, he said that the peace which was won at such a high price is today in greater danger than ever before. Serious apprehensions are caused by the situation in Europe. The socialist countries bear no responsibility for this. They are convinced that at present there is no single international politics which cannot be solved by peaceful means at the negotiating table. This readiness for dialogue on the basis of

strict conformity with the principles of equality and equal security was reaffirmed at last April's Warsaw Treaty Summit.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● The President of Uruguay, Julio Sanguinetti, has repealed a decree passed in 1975 by the former military regime banning the Uruguayan-Soviet Institute for Cultural Relations.

Soviet-American trade prospects

Moscow was the venue for the 8th session of the Joint USSR-US Commercial Commission. The delegations were led by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev and US Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige.

The head of the American delegation was received by Mikhail Gorbachev. The Soviet leader stressed that the present unsatisfactory state of Soviet-American trade and economic links is the result of US discriminatory policy towards the Soviet Union and attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and use trade as a tool of political pressure.

In general, he further noted, such a situation in trade and economic matters is the result of complicated and strained political relations which have emerged over the past few years between the two countries. The Soviet Union did not want such relations and did not promote them. We want stable relations with the USA based on equality and respect, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed.

The Commission examined, among other things, several projects of possible business cooperation currently being discussed by Soviet foreign trade organizations and American companies and noted the mutual interest in their implementation. These related to such spheres as the petrochemical and the light industries, the agroindustrial complex, equipment for oil and gas extraction.

The Soviet side emphasized that prospects for cooperation of US firms in the implementation of the given projects will, in large measure, depend on the American side guaranteeing that US companies will honour their undertakings.

● A grandiose multi-thousand-strong demonstration against the aggressive foreign policy and reactionary internal course of the current administration took place in Washington recently. The participants oppose the administration's onslaught on the rights of Americans and other peoples, its dangerous "star wars" programme and its support for fascist dictators in Latin America.



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The Pentagon wants more Pershing-2s... In West Germany

Rome. The Pentagon intends to deploy at least 238 first-strike Pershing-2 missiles and not 108 as envisaged under the notorious twin-track NATO decision. These additional missiles are stored in crates at a secret American base in Wellerbach in the land of Rheinland-Pfalz. Over a short period of time they can be brought to a state of combat readiness and launched against the targets they are aimed at. This explains why the Pentagon has asked the Martin Marietta Corporation to build many more Pershings than the 108 under the NATO decision.

The real plans of those who champion NATO's missile decisions have been exposed by the influential West German magazine, "Stern". It has in its possession a secret American military document — a manual of operation of the Pershing-2.

The manual, writes the magazine, confirms all the apprehensions linked with the deployment of these missiles in West Germany. From the manual it follows that three-fourths of the Pershing-2s on West German soil carry nuclear warheads. Each second missile is in a state of constant combat readiness, which means that at any moment it is ready to deliver its lethal cargo to a target. The missiles' components are stored at a depot in Wellerbach. "Stern" notes that this testifies to the fact that in addition to the 108 Pershings, the Pentagon is building up a solid reserve of missiles in West Germany which after a short time can be brought to their launching pads.



Never mind the smell. We are here to ascertain the profits.

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

FANATICS OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Washington. The Senate in the US Congress has approved the Reagan administration's request for nearly 163 million dollars in the 1986 military budget for the production of new type of chemical ammunition with nerve toxic agents. The money is to be spent on the creation of facilities for the manufacture of the so-called binary shells at the US Army Chemical Complex in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. At present, the United States has immense arsenals of toxic agents. Specialists estimate that their stocks stand at 150,000 tonnes and the modern units of ammunition stored in the United States, in Western Europe and also on Japanese soil in the Pacific, total 100 million litres of the Sarin, VX agents. In his direct, the years between 1959 and 1989 the Defense Secretary Weinberger sets the Armed Forces a task ready for a rapid employment of chemical weapons.

WPC condemns Pretoria

Heinrich. The World Peace Council has strongly condemned the sinister manoeuvres of the racist regime in South Africa to set up an "interim government" in Namibia, excluding SWAPO which is the sole and legitimate authority representing the Namibian people. In a statement the WPC said: "The World Peace Council is calling upon all international and national organizations to intensify public support for SWAPO, as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people and for its recognition as such on the day level by the world community in view of the open defiance of the racist regime in setting up the 'interim government' in Namibia, excluding SWAPO, the United Nations decision on Namibia's independence." The World Peace Council extended full support to the declaration adopted by the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi on the independence and withdrawal of the racist regime from the Indian subcontinent to grant full status to SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. The WPC statement commending this declaration, announced by India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in his speech at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi, said: "The WPC hopes that the United Nations will give a fitting rebuff to the regime's fraudulent attempt to thwart Namibian independence."

South Africa, Israel and Somalia in cooperation

Nairobi (Kenya). South Africa and Israel are stepping up military aid to the reactionary Mogadishu regime, according to a statement circulated here by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia.

Day and night Israeli military transport planes convey scores of tonnes of equipment and ammunition to the Somali capital and a military base near Baidoa. On its part South Africa's Air Force also regularly delivers material to Somalia. South African specialists have started expanding the seaport and airfield in Kismayu. Under a secret agreement on military cooperation

signed with the racist last year, these facilities are expected to be used primarily for military purposes.

South African military and civilian experts live outside Kismayu at the Wemo resort and are guarded by Somali army units. The Somali regime, in exchange for military aid, has offered Pretoria the use of its territory for transit by South African jet planes flying to Western Europe and Israel. The policy of the reactionary regime of Sadiq Barre, now strengthening ties with Zionism and racism, is shameful and unpopular, the statement points out.

Politbureau weekly meeting

(Continued from p. 1)

Having examined the results of the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries for the Affairs of the Communist Workers' Parties of the USSR, the Politbureau stressed the significance of the interaction among the parties for strengthening unity within the socialist community, for increasing efforts to advance cooperation and for exchanging experience in Party leadership in the construction.

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Victims of Pol Pot clique unforgotten

Phnom Penh. In the Kampuchean capital, a mass public rally was recently held in memory of the victims of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Our three million compatriots who died under the rule of the criminal Pol Pot clique will forever remain in the memory of every Kampuchean, said President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin. Tremendous damage was inflicted on the economy, major national projects were destroyed. It was only the liberation in January 1979 that saved the Kampuchean people from complete extinction. Today, the Pol Pot gangsters and other anti-government groups, taking advantage of the support they receive from the forces of imperialism and reaction, are waging war against the Kampuchean people. They are trying to bring back the Pol Pot genocidal regime and hinder the progress of the Kampuchean revolution. The national armed forces, assisted by Vietnamese volunteers, are resolutely rebuffing the enemies.



The Nicaraguan people are fully resolved to defend their independence won in the battles against the Somoza dictatorship. At present imperialism is trying hard to stifle the revolutionary republic with economic sanctions and by means of a criminal armed aggression. However, Nicaraguans are vigilant and determined to protect the gains of their revolution by foiling the plans of imperialism with selfless work.

Members of the people's militia vigilantly protecting the peaceful labour of Nicaraguans.

Solidarity with Sergei Antonov

Sofia. The Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) has issued an appeal to all women to voice out their solidarity with the Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov detained by the Italian authorities on a false charge of involvement in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II.

The document is a reply to a letter received by the Federation from Antonov's mother, who says that for nearly two and a half years her son has been under arrest on an absurd accusation. During all this time I have been expecting that common sense, logic justice would prevail. Unfortunately this has not been the case, the letter states. It has now become clear that S. Antonov is a victim of a criminal conspiracy aimed not only against him, but also against socialist Bulgaria, she notes. I appeal to the WIDF and all women in the world to support me so that truth and justice would triumph and the unjust and false charges dropped, she stresses.

The Federation's appeal notes that the letter from Antonov's mother must become known to broad sections of the public. The Federation calls on national women's organizations to act to expose the real criminals and help the innocent Bulgarian citizen get back home.

Science and technology

WHAT IS THERE, IN THE CLOUDS?

This question has always interested specialists in anti-air warfare. The salvo of rockets may misfire if gathering clouds carry only beneficial rain. Scientists at the Ohio University, USA, have added to the radar additional equipment which determines rather accurately the "stuffing" of clouds. Stretched drops of rain reflect the signal differently than hailstones, and the equipment is capable of recording it.

OF INTEREST

Winged detectives

New Zealand scientists recently suggested that special police detachments combing the production and dissemination of narcotics should use bees in their work. Analyzing the pollen and nectar, gathered by the bees, it is easy to determine the area of an opium plantation. As is known, bees fly within a certain radius of their hives. Therefore, the scientists believe, it is possible to ascertain, from their flight, the coordinates of underground plantations camouflaged from helicopters.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ON THE WAVE OF SABOTAGE

The chorus of those who poison the air waves has another addition from the American special services, writes PRAVDA. A station which has been surreptitiously dubbed "Radio Miami" has begun broadcasting against socialist Cuba from the state of Florida.

The present sabotage action by Washington strikes one with its particular cynicism. It represents dishonest capitalization on the name of the revolutionary patriot Jose Martí and is a hypocritical linkage between the opening of the radio station and the 83rd anniversary since the United States withdrew its force of occupation from Cuba. It also represents a brazen bravado that the studios and transmitting facilities do not belong to the counter-revolutionary emigres, but to the official Voice of America, which allegedly guarantees sterile objectivity of the broadcasts.

The very list of programmes of the anti-Cuban radio station have confirmed that there will be no sterility of information, but revealed the dirty, slanderous character of the new mouthpiece of American agent provocateurs. In this respect, it is a twin of other subversive centres like the CIA-controlled Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The "radio war" unleashed by Washington against Cuba is another graphic indication of who is responsible for fanning up international tensions.

A NEST OF ANTI-MOZAMBIQUEAN COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES

Whereas South Africa itself has turned into a springboard for training, equipment and sending of armed gangs into the neighbouring states, the centre for political activity and refuge of the heads of the counter-revolutionary ill-will, particularly in the notorious Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), is in Portugal, writes IZVESTIA. Having found residence in expensive hotels, these heads instructed by international imperialist circles have started work on plans to subvert the economy of the young African states and destabilize their internal situation by means of armed attacks and sabotage.

From documents discovered during raids on MNR bases in various parts in Mozambique, from testimony of captured gangsters and from other information it follows that Portuguese citizens are also taking part in these acts of terrorism.

The public in Mozambique and other countries have repeatedly protested against the activities of counter-revolutionary groupings' members on Portuguese soil. In Lisbon promises have been given that these vipers' nests of counter-revolution would be closed down. However, these promises remain unfulfilled.

UNDERLYING CAUSES OF "TECHNOLOGICAL WAR"

In Europe and Japan it is now openly said that a "technological war" has been unleashed against its rivals by Washington which has hypocritically camouflaged its actions with a smoke screen of the fight against technological leaks to the East, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

At present, the total scientific and technological potential of Japan and Western Europe has come up to the level of the American potential, and in some areas of advanced technologies it has even outstripped it. In such important areas of production as optical fibre, computer elements, semiconductors, biotechnology, and others the technological level of the foreign enterprises is higher than in the United States. As a result, the American monopolies are losing ground on international markets. Over the past decade the share of the United States in the exports of high technologies in the capitalist world has shrunk from 27 to 23 per cent. This shrinkage has been more rapid than the decrease in the American share in the total exports and has been characteristic of most types of high technology products. In this situation a new economic war unleashed by the Pentagon clearly looks like a response by the American big business to this technological challenge from Japan and Western Europe.

ILO SHOULD WORK FOR DISARMAMENT

The newspaper TRUD writes that in the present situation an immediate duty of the International Labour Organization is to urge all its members to be active in the fight for disarmament. It is time to take from the shelves of the ILO Secretariat the proposals which were made in the past by the socialist states. In 1981 on the insistence of delegations from the socialist countries, the ILO has adopted a resolution on economic and social consequences of disarmament. However, it has never been implemented. It is quite obvious that the ILO which has been awarded a Nobel Peace Prize is to make radical changes in its approach to the participation in the struggle for peace and disarmament. In any case, it has become urgent to prepare for a special programme, "The Socio-Economic Aspects of Disarmament". It is time the International Labour Organization took advantage of its possibilities to accomplish the aims which are called for by the United Nations and which are supported by the broad sections of the working people and the peace forces of the planet.

Don't believe your eyes

Examining an X-ray of a patient suffering from a severe headache, doctor of a clinic in Cannes (France) literally could not believe their eyes. In the patient's cranium they clearly saw an 18-centimetre carver's knife. Medicine knows cases when alien objects, including scissors of absent-minded surgeons, are found in a human body. But a swordswoman? Very soon, however, it became clear that the Cannes doctor missed the real discovery in the absent-mindedness of a local mechanic who had been previously examining the X-ray.

machine, leaving the swordswoman behind.

Angling luck

Good fortune smiled broadly and metaphorically on an eight-year-old English girl. A thirty-kilogramme salmon swallowed the bait which Ashley Smith had cast into Tay River. Such a chance never occurs twice in one's life, said the veteran anglers who had helped her long struggle with the giant fish and had witnessed her feat. The girl was awarded the prize for the greatest woman's trophy by the fishing club in the small town where she lives. Successful fishermen are seldom honoured in such a way.

FACTS and EVENTS

Three hundred thousand Palestinians have gone through the Israeli jails in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip since the Israeli occupation of these lands began in 1967. This figure was quoted by a group of American lawyers investigating Israel's criminal activities.

The United States intends to draw Israel into the implementation of its Strategic Defense Initiative. In response to Washington's proposal, the Israeli Defence Minister Rabin says that he would give a positive reply to the American invitation.

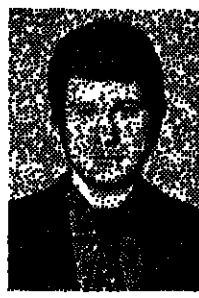
"Yes to Food, Jobs, Peace! No to Nuclear Bombs!" and "Stop the Nuclear Insanity!" were two of the posters at Madison Square, one of the downtown New York parks, where young women from a coalition of several dozen democratic organizations, Cando, recently pitched a peace camp.

Tasks to be tackled in order to achieve greater unity among Japan's peace activists in the year of the 40th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are being discussed in Osaka by delegates to the 35th Congress of the Japanese Peace Committee — one of the leading anti-war organizations in the country.

VIEWPOINT

Yevgeny RUMYANTSEV

Friendship for the sake of peace



During his recent official friendly visit to the Soviet Union the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, was accorded a cordial welcome in Moscow, Byelorussia and Kirghizia. His meetings with Soviet leaders were marked by friendship and mutual understanding. He was welcomed as a representative of a friendly nation, just as we used to meet his grandfather Jawaharlal Nehru and mother, Indira Gandhi, who did so much for the cause of Soviet-Indian friendship.

Meetings between Soviet and Indian leaders are a good tradition, and each of them is like a summit from which broader horizons of the future open up. In this respect very significant for the expansion of bilateral links were agreements, signed during the visit, on the main areas of trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation up to the year 2000 and on the establishment of several projects in India, some of them crucial for the development of the country's economy and strengthening

its defence potential on the threshold of the new century.

The Indian Prime Minister's visit graphically showed the high degree of trust between the two nations and the durability of their relations, which make it possible to draw up long-term plans and look into the next century together. One indication of this was that the participants in the talks reaffirmed the great significance of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the two nations, which is the foundation upon which new storeys of the edifice of Soviet-Indian friendship will go up.

Naturally, due attention was given to the world situation. The exchange of views again revealed the similarity or closeness of views on major international issues, especially the preservation of peace and elimination of the nuclear threat.

Nuclear death does not request a passport. It cares nothing about nationality or life itself. There can be no winners in a nuclear war, nor can there be impensurable defences

against nuclear weapons. These words of Rajiv Gandhi testify to a serious concern over world tensions and are, at the same time, an indictment of those planning "star wars" under the cover of "strategic defence initiative". The nuclear threat, he stressed, is endangered by the same weapons which are created in the name of "security".

The Soviet Union and India emphasized, too, the need to end the arms race on earth and to prevent it from gaining into outer space. The need to achieve lasting peace and prevent a nuclear war has tremendous significance for an entire all-peace-loving world. The Soviet-Indian Summit showed that the unity of the USSR and India, which lead the socialist community and the non-alignment movement is, in this respect, an example and a positive factor in the arsenal of the drive for peace.

The USSR and India also sounded anxiety over mounting tensions in the Asian-Pacific region due to imperialist policies. They stressed that a volatile situation remains in the Indian Ocean owing to growing US military presence and confirmed their support for the idea of turning this region into a zone of peace and holding an international forum to achieve this objective. The only way to settle the situation in Asia, both sides stressed, is through a constructive dialogue of the countries involved.

The talks spanned all regions of the planet, with the main focus on Asia. Being both a European and an Asian nation, the USSR, like other countries on the continent, is as much interested in creating an atmosphere of peace and cooperation there. The Soviet Union believes, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, at a dinner in honour of Rajiv Gandhi, that one might consider, given European experience, a general comprehensive approach to the problems of security in Asia and relying efforts of Asian states to this effect. This could take various forms, including the holding of a pan-Asian forum to compare notes and jointly search for positive solutions.

Significantly, Soviet-Indian relations are an example of such a constructive attitude to Asian affairs. The Soviet-Indian Summit is a new striking demonstration of the two countries' lasting friendship and responsibility for the cause of peace, their determination to work together for the peaceful future of mankind. As Rajiv Gandhi vividly remarked, we are all a single family of people and Indian-Soviet friendship is precisely to serve this community of peoples.

The Soviet Union and India emphasized, too, the need to end the arms race on earth and to prevent it from gaining into outer space. The need to achieve lasting peace and prevent a nuclear war has tremendous significance for an entire all-peace-loving world. The Soviet-Indian Summit showed that the unity of the USSR and India, which lead the socialist community and the non-alignment movement is, in this respect, an example and a positive factor in the arsenal of the drive for peace.

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● WINNERS OF THE RADIO MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL QUIZ WILL BE GIVEN THIRTY FREE ACCOMMODATIONS TO ATTEND THE 12th WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS TO BE HELD THIS SUMMER IN MOSCOW. Ten will go to winners, from Asia, nine from Europe, six from Africa and five from the countries of South and North America.

● A PROTECTION ZONE HAS BEEN SET UP AROUND THE NATURAL WEALTH OF "KODRY", THE MAIN PRESERVE IN MOLDAVIA. The purpose of this two-kilometre circular zone is to protect the unique forest from effect of neighbouring state and collective farm activities.

● A NEW RESEARCH TEAM HAS ARRIVED AT NORTH POLE-28 DRIFTING STATION. It is the third group of scientists and experts to work on an ice-floe which started its Arctic "Odyssey" north of the Wrangell Island three years ago. Its route has been unusual but extremely interesting scientifically. The currents and winds drew it into the so-called anti-cyclonic circular drift near the pole of relative inaccessibility, i.e., the farthest point from the mainland.

● THE PROBLEM OF STAR ENERGY MECHANISM WAS RECENTLY DISCUSSED AT A MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION HELD AT THE CRIMEAN ASTROPHYSICS OBSERVATORY. Reported were new data on the composition of the upper atmosphere of peculiar (especially "spotted") stars containing a thousand times more heavy elements than the solar crown. Interesting data is being obtained in a Soviet-French experiment with the Astron space observatory.

First section of Alma-Ata canal functioning

Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan (a republic in the country's East), has become a city on a full-flowing river. Its water balance has been improved by the grand Almatynskiy Canal which



CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS

Have you ever seen a green lion, a tree with blue leaves, a pink elephant or a flying bear? These things appear in children's drawings. They display incredible imagination which may tell to fill into the logic of grown-ups. Each of their drawings, from the first doodles drawn with an uncertain pencil to quite "mature" colourful pictures, represents steps in learning about the world and development of thought in images.

Children in this country can have artistic education in art clubs, studios and groups at schools, houses of culture and Young Pioneer Palaces. They are helped in this by experienced teachers, artists and art students. Special art schools have been set up for the benefit of talented children.

Hundreds of children attend classes at the painting club of the Armenian Aesthetic Education Centre in Yerevan. Their pictures have been displayed in the United States, Canada, Bulgaria and other countries. In the Urals town of Nizhni Tagil two children's clubs, where kids learn to make soft toys, have been operating for several decades. If a child wants to become member of the architectural studio at the Zuyev House of Culture in Moscow, he has to compete against several other applicants.

Children hold their own exhibitions and contests, some of them on an international scale. Fifteen years ago, a picture gallery featuring the works of Soviet and foreign children opened in Yerevan.

went into operation all along its first section of 140 km.

Besides, the canal works for the harvest. It helped irrigate about 100,000 hectares of farmlands in the region. The second section of the canal will supply the fields of the Kaskelenskiy district with water and then flow deep into the steppes of south Kazakhstan.

The construction of the Almatynskiy waterway is an integral part of a land reclamation programme in Kazakhstan. Its implementation made it possible to bring the area of irrigated farmlands in the republic to 2,200,000 hectares by the beginning of the seven-year campaign.

PORT EVACUATED

Tens of powerful cranes from the berths of the Arctic port of Dudinka have been linked along the high bank of the Yenisei River in Siberia. The port is being evacuated in anticipation of spring floods.

Dudinka is the only major Soviet seaport which is completely flooded during the passage of ice downstream. Therefore, all the machines, equipment, and technologies of its cargo divisions are moved to higher places in the hinterland. The most painstaking opera-

tion is the lifting of gantry cranes which weigh more than 200 tonnes each. Special rails are laid and equipment mounted in order to move them along the Yenisei bank.

At the moment, the last ships of winter navigation are being handled in the port. An ice-breaker will take them along the Arctic Route to the west. At this point, all the cranes will be moved away from the port. They will be brought back here in June after restoration work so as to handle ships in summer.

SINGLE GAS SUPPLY SYSTEM

A 350-kilometre gas pipeline running from Vilnius to Riga will soon be completed. The pipeline, which will carry gas to the country's most important regional capital, is a link in the single system of gas supplies to the population of the republic. The system is developing successfully, and is controlled by a single centre by a board of dispatchers. It enables redirection of gas supplies in keeping with the constantly changing demand.

As the world's largest gas producer, the Soviet Union extracted 587,000 million cubic metres of gas last year. It leads the world in the amount of annual gas extraction per capita.

Natural gas is the main component of the fuel and energy consumption pattern. The country uses it to produce more than 92 per cent of its steel, 91 per cent of cast iron, 30 per cent of rolled metal, 60 per cent of cement and nearly three-quarters of its non-ferrous metal. Natural gas provides the basis for the production of all the country's nitric fertilizers. Gas is also widely used in the kitchen with nearly three quarters of the Soviet population, or more than 200 million people, using it in their kitchens.

NO ACID RAINS

Soviet power engineers believe that "acid rains" are by no means necessary companions of thermal stations. They started testing at Siberian power stations furnaces of a design, in which the emission of nitrogen oxides has been halved.

The problem of removing other harmful elements from the exhaust gases will be solved by special devices soon to be produced in the Soviet industry. They are designed to turn coals with higher content of sulphur into natural gas, which will be moved to harmful admixtures nearly 90 per cent.

All this is linked with a broader utilization of gas in the national fuel and energy balance. Exploitation of the moth open-cast coal fields in Siberia has begun. Its reserves exceed by several hundred times the current annual production.

the richest oil and gas fields. They are easier to discover and operate, with comparatively small expenses. But there are smaller deposits and, usually, at a greater distance from populated areas and communications. To detect them, it is necessary to search for them over a broader area and with a more frequent network of drilling rigs. Besides, these deposits occur not only in remote areas but also at deeper layers. Moreover, further penetration into deeper layers will encounter the resistance of aggressive media: hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid. Their nature, hence, more exacting demands are placed upon the equipment developed in such branches as non-ferrous metallurgy, heavy machine-building, machine-building for the oil and chemical industries.

Therefore, it is necessary for geology, relying on new equipment, electronics and mathematical methods of information processing, to become a more modern branch and, as a science, more accurate. Its efficiency will be greater and it will ensure a higher growth of oil and gas reserves. This will be achieved as a result of the implementation of the new programme.

EVERYONE HURRIED TO THEIR AID

Danailsk miners proved to be stronger than the accident. They freed from a stone prison workers of the new Krasnoarmetalskaya-Zapadnaya No. 1 mine. By order of the USSR Minister of the Coal Industry they have been presented with Miner's Glory honorary badges for their courage, initiative and resourcefulness, writes TRUD.

What happened at the Krasnoarmetalskaya-Zapadnaya mine? As a result of a mine shock which was impossible to forecast, shifts in the rock mass took place, pressure went up and the shaft could not stand it. Rescue miners, accompanied by a doctor, climbed

down into the mine one after another. Somewhat later the emergency gas analyzer laboratory descended into the mine. Samples were taken and reports about the content of methane and carbon dioxide in the air were given.

The reports were alarming. The stone bog people the obstruction and the dead end, in which 15 people were trapped, was being filled with gas. Now everything depended on the rescuers. They disconnected the pipeline and coupled it with ventilation duct. Air came in through the obstruction. The rescue operation lasted 32 hours. This was the time needed by miners to cut through an obstruction of 21 metres.

THE THEATRE SHOULD BE ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

While defining the ideal of the Moscow Art Theatre more than forty years ago, Nemirovich-Danchenko used to say that this ideal was courageous, modern, honest, clarity and artistic honesty — things modern theatre audiences (that for years have passed, but the ideal remains the same). It is necessary to fill the soul of the audience or reader with life, and not with theatrical effects or merely beautiful things, writes Oleg Yefremov, in the of the Moscow Art Theatre, Oleg Yefremov, in the SIBSKAYA MOLODOY (Young Countryfolk) magazine. The outlook of those people with whom I am working — the actors, directors, writers, and the journalists. Their attitude to life is important. It is also important for them to be keenly aware of the real problem in today's life, the continuity in its movement. It is essential that they appreciate the concerns of the common people.

Genuine art is an act of cognition of the world, a thrust into it, even of changing it.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



The Golden Cock of Riga

Three mountaineers, accustomed to the summits of the Pamirs and the Caucasus, had to make another ascent in the centre of old Riga. Although the height of 90 metres was no difficulty for them, the aim of the ascent was rather remarkable: to remove from the spire of the famous Dom Cathedral a golden cock, mounted there nearly 400 years ago.

Throughout the centuries this "old resident" of the city on the Daugava River did its job well. It indicated to sailing ships the direction of the wind, whereas overseas merchants, looking from afar at the weathercock, could tell in advance if the weather would allow them to enter the estuary of the river. Only twice (the second time being in 1770) did it abandon its post to restore its glittering "plumage". Now it will be brought down for the third time — and for long.

Though sailors have today much more accurate landmarks, the Dom cock and other weathervanes crowing the spires of cathedrals are cherished by the residents of Riga as a vivid architectural element.

It took two hours to bring down the guard of the Dom spire, but the climbers prepared for three weeks. In a few months they will fix the master of the Riga skies in its habitual place, where it will glitter again in the sun, adorning one of the outstanding architectural monuments of the 13th century.



The Dom Cathedral.

OF INTEREST

Friendly letter in a bottle

A bottle containing a letter written by an English girl has been washed ashore on a sandy Baltic beach.

The girl wrote that her name was Caroline Sander, 4, and wanted to make friends. If you find this bottle do please write to me, she stated and indicated an address and telephone number.

The bottle was found by Maria Trepo, a student of the Zure technical school, a future apprentice driver. Maria and her friends immediately replied Caroline's letter. They wrote about their country and their studies and mailed it to Britain by air.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN SAVED

The fishermen of a Japanese ship, "Nitto Maru-7", which sunk in the Sea of Okhotsk were saved by Soviet border guards. A telegram was later received by the Sakhalin Regional Soviet from the governor of Hokkaido thanking the Soviet people for the rescue of his fellow-countrymen. They have been able to come back home alive thanks to your help, it reads.

Not long ago, the three Japanese fishermen left Sakhalin with profound gratitude for those who rescued them. Their ship, which was manœuvring against steep waves, suddenly capsized. Out of the crew of 16,

LENIN LIBRARY EXCHANGES BOOKS WITH INDIA

The V. I. Lenin State Library exchanges books with 150 Indian organizations, including eight major libraries, four academies, nine universities, forty-two colleges, forty-four scientific societies, and various editorial offices, committees and commissions.

Trade unions: Safety engineering

The Central Research Institute of Safety Engineering attached to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions has celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. It is one of the country's oldest research institutions working in this sphere. At the moment, there are a total of eight hundred related agencies in the USSR, including 65 specialized institutions. A main direction in their activities is thorough analysis of the causes of industrial injuries and occupational diseases and the working out of preventive recommendations.

In this country trade unions monitor compliance with labour safety legislation. Among other things this function is ensured by more than six thousand technical experts with wide powers, including temporary stoppage of factories and creation of systems for the protection of labour.

Siberian snowdrops

As part of international seed exchange, seeds of yellow snowdrops have been sent to Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland and other European countries by the Central Siberian Botanical Gardens in Novosibirsk.

The Gardens have one of the world's richest collections of snowdrops. It has tested more than two hundred specimens from various countries. New flowers with different maturing time have been produced, some of them of unusual colours, such as double ones resembling chrysanthemums. There have been experimental sowings of snowdrops brought from Europe in natural conditions. The unexpected result was that many of them found the conditions in Siberia suitable. Botanists tend to explain this phenomenon by the origins of this flower symbolizing spring. They say that the mountainous areas in the south of Western Siberia served in the past as a specialization centre for various pasqueflowers, including snowdrop.

Science and technology

SCORPION VENOM IN PHARMACOLOGY

Scientists in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, use an unusual method of collecting scorpion venom — a valuable pharmaceutical product: they use electric pulses to achieve continuous secretion of venom.

The effect of the scorpion venom is so far little studied. It is only known that in antiquity it was used successfully to cure nervous breakdown. At present research institutions in the USSR are studying the venom's effect on the human organism for the purpose of developing new medicinal preparations.

ANTIQUE STATUE FROM CRIMEA

Soviet restorers have put together an antique piece of statue. They assembled the 60-centimetre female figurine from tens of terra-cotta shards. Its beautiful face is crowned with a half-moon shaped diadem. It has an elaborate hairdo and the foldings of its chiton are treated in much detail.

The broken figurine was discovered by an expedition of archaeologists from Leningrad while digging ancient Iluratum, one of the cities of the Bosphorus Kingdom. In the 1st to 3rd centuries A. C. the kingdom was a peculiar melting pot for customs, beliefs and artistic traditions of Greece, Rome and the nomadic Scythians and Sarmatians. The figurine was found in double-chamber underground tunnel with an altar. This prompts the belief that it represented a goddess, most likely Aphrodite. Art historians say that the Crimean find resembles the best specimens of Hellenistic statuary in its dynamics, workmanship and precision in the treatment of detail. It is quite possible that Aphrodite of Iluratum is a copy of a lost Greek still unknown masterpieces at par with the great Aphrodite of Zeux at Pergamon and the statue of Laocoön.

VIEWPOINT

'Third semester' of Soviet students

Every year during summer holidays about 800,000 Soviet students join the student construction teams (SCT). This voluntary movement started in 1959 by 339 students from the physics department of Moscow University. It is called the "third semester". Over the past five years under it students have done jobs worth approximately 7,000 million rubles.

This is quite sufficient to build a modern medium-size city. Viktor PRISTUPKO, who is constantly active in student building teams and now head of its central headquarters in Moscow, told MNL.

Q: What branches of the national economy are most popular with the members of the SCT in the mid-eighties?

A: Generally speaking, these teams work on different projects of 50 ministries and departments. As for popularity, I shall stress that young men and women are trying to spend their "third semester" on major economic projects, help in those branches for which our society needs their hands and capabilities most. For example, about 150,000 students work every summer in such major branches as construction of agricultural and land reclamation facilities in the Non-Black Soil Zone of the Russian Federation.

Q: What will the "third semester" look like in 1985? What are its main features?

A: The first distinguishing feature is increased specialization. Every year more and more students work during the holidays in their future fields of training. More than 160,000 students are expected to work this summer in such teams. In other words, almost every fifth will put into practice the theoretical knowledge obtained during the academic year: future builders will build, agronomists will deal with harvests and so on.

Q: During the academic semester students receive state allowance. What do they get during the "third semester"?

A: Firstly, students receive grants all the year round, including vacations. Secondly, work in student teams is also paid for and their earnings, in accordance with the law, are not subject to taxation.

Q: Does the material factor serve as the main stimulus for a student who decides to join the student building team?

A: Sociological polls give the following answers: only a few students named material considerations as a decisive factor. The most widespread motives for students are the desire to work wherever their efforts are most needed by the society, the wish to try themselves in difficult conditions, the need to know the country better, etc.

One more point. Within the SCT today is an increasing number of the so-called teams of gratuitous labour, i.e., those which transfer their earnings to various public funds. For example, they donate the money they earn to the Soviet Peace Fund. In the summer of 1984 all student teams, without exception, worked one day free of charge for the Fund of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which will be held in Moscow from July 27 to August 3 this year.

ENTERTAINMENT

Filming Victory Parade

The filming crew of the Central Documentary Studios have begun shooting a full-length film, "The Victory". The crew will work in the Brest (Hero City) Fortress and near Yelnya and Prokhorovka on the Kursk Bulge, where the major battles of the war were fought. The film covers many events which occurred forty years ago, with rare stills from wartime documentaries and songs. The main theme of the film, however, is today's

life of the war veterans. With several heroes selected for the film, the authors are tracing their lives from that day in summer, 1945, when they were met as victors at the Byelorussian railway station in Moscow to the 1985 Victory parade in Red Square.

In the film, this year's Victory parade will be shown together with the famous Victory parade at the end of the war — June 24, 1945.

Swedish novel about Vladimir Mayakovsky

"I Am Burning" is the title of a novel by the famous Swedish prose-writer Torbjörn Säfve recently published by the Prisma Publishers of Stockholm.

The main character in the novel is an outstanding Soviet poet, Vladimir Mayakovsky. The novel could well be entitled, "About Time and Mysterium", because the narrative is in the person of the poet who tells the story beginning with his adolescence and his first steps in the

revolutionary movement to the end of his life. The life and work of the poet are traced against the background of events in Russia's social, socio-political life between 1910 and 1930. People with whom life brought Mayakovsky in contact at different periods are also mentioned. These include writer Maxim Gorky, painter Ilya Repin and poets Sergei Yesenin and Alexander Blok.

EACH SATURDAY AT FIVE

Henceforth, on every Saturday, brass bands will entertain Muscovites and guests of the capital on the biggest thirty-seven open-air grounds.

There are many professional and amateur folk brass bands throughout the country, with more than one hundred in the capital alone.

Many work collectives have their own bands, and the honorary title of "folk band" has been conferred on many of them.

The brass band of the Palace of Culture of the Vladimir Ilyich Plant will participate in the Saturday concert.

The thirst of people for such music and open-air performances is enormous. Now the drama will come true for this kind of music will resound in Tverskoi Boulevard and in Repin Square, near the monument to Lermontov, and in a public garden at the Vostaniya Square. Familiar melodies of military marches and waltzes, the best works of Russian, Soviet and foreign composers will be played by the best brass bands of Moscow.

Don't forget, each Saturday at 5 p.m.

INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

By UNESCO's decision the international community is this year celebrating the 800th anniversary of "The Lay of the Iliad of Igor" — one of the greatest poetical works to have come down to us from Ancient Rus. It was written on the basis of an anonymous author's impressions soon after participating in a raid led by the Novgorod-Seversky Prince, Igor Svyatoslavovich, against the nomadic tribes of Cumans in the southern steppes.

Another date being marked this year is the 185th anniversary of the day when a "Lay" manuscript was found in the library of the Spaso-Yaroslavsky Monastery and published by the historian and archaeographer

Musin-Pushkin. The poem has been studied by several generations of scholars who left posterity hundreds of volumes of their treatises on the subject. Yet "The Lay" still harbours some mysteries which not only philologists and connoisseurs of ancient Russian language attempt to reveal but also many hundreds of people fond of poetry and history.

From hoary antiquity "The Lay" has brought to us the humanist traditions of Russian literature and the arts. These traditions are based on the ideas of peace and humanity, which helped form a spiritual culture, says the UNESCO document proclaiming the current year as the year of "The Lay".



A scene from the play "The Lay of the Host of Igor" staged at the Kiev Youth Theatre.

Yakulovich's engravings from the series: "The Battle", "Svyatopolk Boyan".

'Illusion'—university of world cinema

This cosy cinema is situated in the very heart of the Soviet capital — one kilometre south of the Kremlin and a couple of steps from the Moskva River. Called "Illusion", it is a sort of film library where chapters from the history of world cinema are shown. Thanks to the USSR State Film Fund and 30 foreign archives and cinematheques, "Illusion" repertoire is much broader than in ordinary commercial cinemas. Many of the films which the USSR Film Fund receives under exchange schemes from other countries are shown only at "Illusion".

WHAT DOES ITS SCREEN OFFER?

Let us look at some of the films shown here during one month: "About Nice" (France, 1929), "A Chronicle of Love" (Italy, 1950), "Doctor Keliger's Study" (Germany, 1919), "The New Babylon" (USSR, 1929), "Pinocchio" (USA, 1940), "Godzilla" (Japan, 1954), "Faux Pas" (West Germany, 1974), "The Carnival" (USSR, 1981), "Kramer vs. Kramer" (USA, 1978). The "Illusion" posters announce films which can meet very diverse tastes.

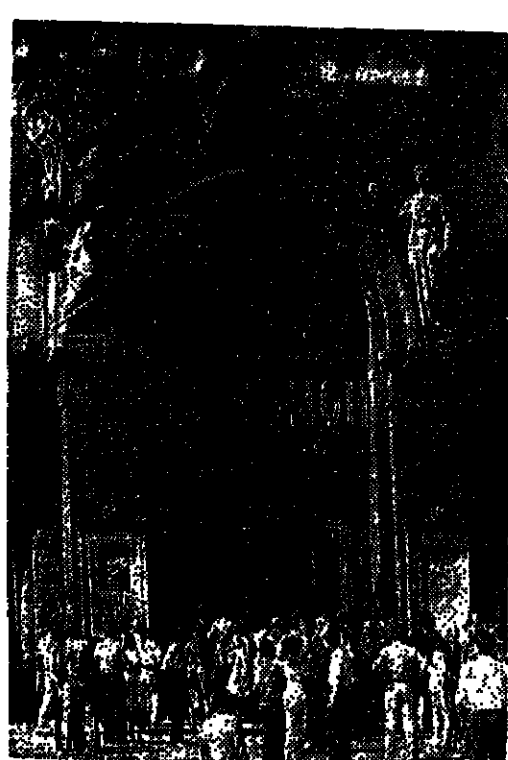
"Illusion" is the only cinema in the world at which every spectator can get all kinds of consultations on the history of cinema. On its scholarly staff are experienced film historians and critics.

CINEMA UNIVERSITY

Dear Comrades, I can take my leave in July, August, or September and, like in the previous years, I will come to Moscow to see films at "Illusion". The things I am interested in are the "new wave" in West German cinema, Italian political productions of the 70s, retrospective showing of films by Bergman, Antonioni, Fellini, Coppola, Resnais, and Bertolucci. Will you please tell me what cycles you are going to show during these three months so that I could plan my leave accordingly?

This letter came from engineer Igor Sviridov of Vladivostok, ten thousand kilometres east of Moscow. His letter is one of many hundreds received at "Illusion".

Arrangement of cycles of films is the main type of work with spectators. Here are a few of these cycles: Masters of Film Direction, Masterpieces of Silent Movies, Musicals, The World of Sci-Fi and Adventure and Popular Actors. Their subscriptions enable those concerned not only to see the films, but also to listen to lectures at which film historians talk about the film's ideas, and the art of those who made it. The lectures are usually given by famous film critics or directors. Among those who have ad-



dressed audiences at "Illusion" were Akira Kurosawa, Stanley Kramer and Giuseppe De Santis.

The most popular cycle at "Illusion" is a three-year Cinema University. People seeking admission go through a stringent test, as there are usually five or six contestants for one place. Although the University issues "graduates" with no diplomas, and trains no professional film critics, many genuine cinema fans come here to improve their knowledge about cinema.

The frequenters of "Illusion" are people of different walks of life. The enthusiasts are very active. A permanent exhibition in the foyer, "From Our Grandmothers' Albums", has hundreds of old postcards selected by the visitors who also bring old posters. Amateur photographers donated dozens of photographs of world-famous actors and directors displayed on the walls.

Sergei AYDREYENKO

They tour Holland, France

Russian and Soviet classics is the basis of the tour programme the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra named after Shostakovich now touring Holland and France. The musicians will play in Leningrad's twin-cities — Rotterdam and Le Havre, and will give a concert in Venice. The guest performances will form the Seventh (Leningrad) Symphony by Shostakovich as a tribute to all those who fought against fascism.

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WHAT'S ON!

May 25-27

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by Teatr Wielki company (Warsaw, Poland). 25, 26—Beethoven "Fidelio" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 25 — Khrushchikov, "Dorotha" (opera). 26 (mat) — Yurovsky, "Crimson Sails" (ballet); 26 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Toliana" (opera). 27 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 25 (mat) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General"; 25 (eve)—Kramer, "Catherine"; 26, 27 (mat, aft) — Ziv, "Seven Little Soldiers"; 26 (eve) — Straus, "Long Live Waltz"; 27 (eve) — Ziv, "Memele's Artists".

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Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 25 (mat) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General"; 25 (eve)—Kramer, "Catherine"; 26, 27 (mat, aft) — Ziv, "Seven Little Soldiers"; 26 (eve) — Straus, "Long Live Waltz"; 27 (eve) — Ziv, "Memele's Artists".

BUSINESS

'CZECHOSLOVAKIA-85'

Under this name a jubilee national exhibition of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will be opened on May 31 at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR. It is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army and the country's achievements during the people's government.

Four hundred organizations and industrial enterprises of Czechoslovakia have prepared for it 2,500 displays. The artists plan it as a vivid and colourful exposition. Sculpture and canopies, diagrams and photographs, polytechnic films, machines and instruments, consumer goods, ladies' decorations, books and records, a fashion show and a big restaurant of Czechoslovak national cuisine will introduce visitors to the life of today's Czechoslovakia. A special section will feature the cooperation between our countries in various domains.

Historic documents, photographs and panels will give an account of joint struggles by Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers against fascism, of the feat by Soviet liberators.

In an interview to our correspondent Director General of the exhibition Josef Goussek said:

These days we mark together with the Soviet people the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. V-Day is also our national holiday — the Day of Liberation. Our people will keep the memory ever green of the Soviet liberators, of those who died fighting for our freedom. Our jubilee national exhibition "Czechoslovakia-85" is a tribute to this memory. We want to show at the exhibition the path traversed by our republic in the 40 years of people's government and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

CMEA tackles problems

Another session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has concluded its work. It discussed matters linked with the implementation of the CMEA Economic Summit decisions and preparations for the Council's next meeting.

One of the main problems to be solved over the next few years is a more rational use of material and technical resources. So far, more electricity and raw materials are being used per unit of output than in any other

technologically advanced capitalist countries.

The executive session approved a draft programme for cooperation in rational utilization of material resources up to the year 2000. In this respect the reserves will be tremendous. Specialists estimate that it will be possible to save up to 30 per cent of the steel now being used. A one-per-cent saving in the consumption of electricity in CMEA industries could save 1,400 million kilowatt-hours.

Five-nation power project

Flags of the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia are flying over the construction site of the giant Ennschwalde electrical and thermal power station, an international project in the GDR. Half of its 5,000 workers and engineers come from other socialist countries.

At present, the builders are working hard, indeed, preparing in commission project's fourth phase. The heart of the facility

is a 500 MW turbine and generator built at the Leningrad Elektrosila and Metalloshcheky Zavod associations. Specialists have already assembled the equipment.

The commissioning of the fourth phase at Ennschwalde will become another landmark in GDR's power engineering development. Today, every other kilowatt hour produced in the country is generated by Soviet-made equipment.

display are 4,000 books, albums and posters dealing with the heroism and stamina of those who fought at the fronts and worked in the rear during World War II. Daily, except Mondays, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Metros Novosobodskaya and Prospekt Mira. Trolleybus 13. Bus 24.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bernsenovskaya Embankment). 25, 27 — "Even a Cat Appreciates a Kind Word", a variety performance featuring Yevgeny Petrov.

Lenin Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym. (Luzhniki). 27 — Performances by the Arsenal ensemble.

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26 — USSR men's championship. On 25 — at 3.30 p.m., on 26 — at 2.30 p.m. (in both gyms).

DIVING
Olympic Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 25, 26 — Moscow championship. 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (daily).

CYCLING
Cycling Track in Krylatskoye (Metro Molodozhnyaya, bus 239). 25, 26 — National junior competitions. 11 a.m. (daily).

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 26 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

May 25-27

In Moscow, city and region, short rains are expected at the beginning of the period. Night temperatures of about 10°C and 10°, 15°C during the day, rising to 11°C and 18°, 22°C respectively later on. NW wind, 3-7 mps.

A rare phenomenon (occurring not more than once in 20 years) has been registered in the Moscow region. A rather heavy snow fell at night in western regions 50-100 km from Moscow. The snowfall was followed by thunderstorm and a strong wind. By 11 a.m. the snow had melted away.

HANDBALL
Dynamo Palace of Sport Gym (22 Lavochkina St.; CAC Gym (38 Leningradsky Prospekt). 25.

Football
Lenin Central Stadium. 27 — CAC vs Rotor (Volgograd). 7 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium. 27 — Moscow Dynamo vs Army Club (Kosovon-Don). 7 p.m.

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 27 — Moscow Torpedo vs Baku Natchi. 6 p.m.

Three matches in one day — that's the puzzle for football fans.

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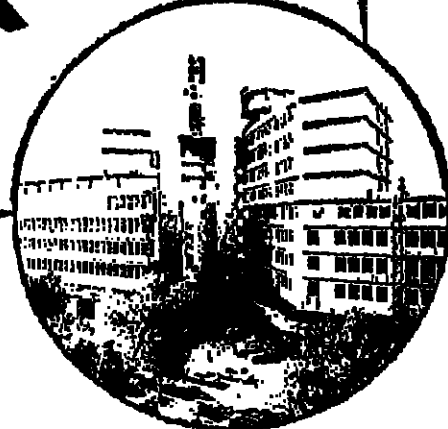
Three matches in one day — that's the puzzle for football fans.

AEROFLOT OFFERS NEW INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTE MOSCOW-DÜSSELDORF-MOSCOW



Every Sunday Aeroflot's comfortable TU-154 jet-liner takes only 3 hours to cover the 2,400-km distance between Moscow and Düsseldorf — one of FRG's major industrial centres.

WELCOME TO THE USSR!



Here is the schedule of the flights along the new air line:

SU-301 TU-154 Sunday	Airport	SU-302 TU-154 Sunday
10.20 dep. 11.30 arr.	Moscow Düsseldorf	arr. 17.40 dep. 12.40
Sunday	Airport	Sunday

All times local.

For further information please contact your nearest Aeroflot office.

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

Contacts and contracts

© V/O Prommashimport and the Finnish Raute Shirel have contracted in Moscow the deliveries in 1985-86 of production machinery for civil construction projects at Tumen Tuna Woodworks. Prommashimport has previously purchased from Finland the timber exchange and sawmill equipment for Tura.

© In Athens, the fourth session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Greek Commission on Economic and Industrial Cooperation has ended with the signing of a protocol on economic cooperation. During the session the two sides discussed questions linked with the construction of an alumina factory in Greece with Soviet technical assistance, and repairs and building of ships for the Soviet Union and deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Greece.

Indo-Soviet cooperation: an international example

Thirty years ago, when the Soviet Union and India were about to sign their first agreement on large-scale economic cooperation, Bhalil, a town on an arid and barren plain in Madhya Pradesh state, was little known even in India itself. Today, it is a giant industrial city known throughout the world. This "miracle" of the Soviet-Indian cooperation occupies a key position on the industrial map of India. However, of no less importance is the social effect of the construction of such industrial giants. Each tonne of

the Bhilai steel creates one job in the place it goes. In this way, the complex annually provides work for nearly two and a half million people.

Over the past three decades, fifty-eight industrial projects have been built in India with Soviet assistance and another thirty are either at the blueprint stage or under construction.

Why have the Soviet-Indian links become something of an international standard? Answering this question in a recent interview, the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said: "Our relations have always been good, and we would like to continue to develop them. We are linked by bonds of friendship which began a long time ago. In a sense, it began even before this country became independent. After all, Parliament and the Indian National Congress followed with great interest the revolutionary transformations in the Soviet Union and the development of the Soviet Union itself. Later the Soviet Union became our major partner in the creation of our national industries and the development of our heavy industries. When difficulties arose in our relations with other countries, our Soviet partners helped us exact steel mills and implement major development projects. Our friendly relations rose to a new level with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, and since then they continue to advance. I hope that our friendship will continue to grow from strength to strength in the future."

GDR's technical centres

The GDR complexes like Fortschritt Landmaschinen, MLW Intermed Export-Import, Carl Zeiss-Jena have been increasing the volume of their exports to the Soviet Union — agricultural machines, medical equipment, optical instruments, and computer technologies.

A short time ago, three industries opened new centres in G. Dimitrov Street, Moscow. The production rooms and specialized workshops will make it possible to expand guarantee services of technologies and equipment exported from the German Democratic Republic. An increase is also envisaged in the number of Soviet specialists trained at the technical centres of the three complexes.

Machine tools for Norway

This year the next lot of Soviet NC machine tools will be shipped to Norway under the contract between V/O Stankompost and Kongsberg Norge s/a marketing in Norway various machinery and equipment from the USSR. At present, Norwegian enterprises run approximately four thousand Soviet machines, including IR-800 machining centres manufactured by Ivanovo Machine Tool Company, heavy vertical boring mills by Krasnodar (Boris plant), and machine tools by Moscow-based Krasny Proletari Plant.